The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,520.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ...Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

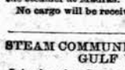
First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „
In the Native Language, double the above.	

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, and despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on the 26th April 1870, at noon.

April 1870		May.
Leave Bombay.....	26	
„ Beypore	27	
„ Mangalore	28	
„ Cannanore	29	
„ Calicut	29	
„ Beypore	30	
„ Cochin	30	
	May.	
„ Tuticorin	1	
Arrive Calcutta.....	13	
Leave Colombo	3	
„ Galle	3	
„ Negapatam	5	
„ Madras	9	
„ Coconada	11	
„ Vizagapatam	12	
„ Bimlipatam	12	
„ Chingleput	13	
Arrive Calcutta.....	15	

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherries (Ootacamund, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer by 14 days the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 500 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 25th April 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE Steam Ship DACCA of 1,559 tons, 300 H. P., Commander Geo. Betts, will be despatched on the 21st April 1870.

For freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR HONGKONG.

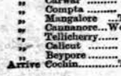
THE A. 1 Screw Steamer NIGER, 1,400 tons register. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched hence about the 30th instant. The greater part of the cargo has already been engaged. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.
Leave Bombay.....Saturday.		Leave Cochin .....Friday.
„ Ratnagherry...Sunday.		„ Beypore.....Saturday.
„ Malwan ..... „		„ Cannanore..... „
„ Vingorla ..... „		„ Tellicherry.... „
„ Goa ..... Monday.		„ Cannanore.. „
„ Carwar ..... „		„ Mangalore..Sunday.
„ Comptа ..... „		„ Comptа ..... Monday.
„ Mangalore ..Tuesday.		„ Carwar ..... „
„ Cannanore..Wednesday.		„ Goa ..... Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry..... „		„ Vingorla..... „
„ Calicut ..... „		„ Malwan..... „
„ Beypore ..... „		„ Ratnagherry..Wednesday
Arrive Cochin.....Thursday.		Arrive Bombay.....Thursday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Hanna, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 18th April, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL).

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A. MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES TRANSMARITIMES PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from the Continent, to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premium of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden.....	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 32

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,870 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 3rd May, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, to sail about the 5th June.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PRESSWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th April, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mail Service between Bombay, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, and Archipelago Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Indian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
To Aden.....	£23	£15	£4	Including Wines.	Without Food
„ Suez	38	22	8		
„ Port-Said	40	24	9		
„ Messina	48	33	12		
„ Naples	50	35	13		
„ Leghorn	52	36	14		
„ Genoa	53	36	15		

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the above-named Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any other of the Company's regular Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Ticket, provided there is room for their accommodation.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half amount of the fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class steamer EGITTO, 1,850 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers will be despatched from Bombay by the end of May.

For Prospectus of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April, 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22-10s.	Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34	of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th April, via the Canal to Liverpool.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE MAGDALA, leaving 25th April, and the NEERA, 21st May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	£55
Second Class	£35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w. a.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight :—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea..... 24 shillings per ton of 40 Eng. c. ft.

Indigo, Silk ..... 60 „ „ „ „

Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper ..... 20 „ „ „ „

Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c. 40 „ „ „ „

for dismounting, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and cleared at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent List.

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

10 „ „ 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH and SON'S Ship CITY of CASHMERE, 980 tons register, Captain Bayce, England, will be despatched hence about 30th proximo. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

	REQUIREMENTS.		
4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with straps.
2	„ Under Vests.	1	Maud.
1	„ Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	„ Do. Cotton Socks.	1	Hat-Box or Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	„ White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
1	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
8	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Returns Paid.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. DELAWARE, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND for delivery at once, otherwise the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned without further intimation.

WILLIAM & ALEXANDER GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents s. s. Delaware.

Bombay, 18th April 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—I hereby give NOTICE, that I have THIS DAY RETIRED, with the consent of my Partners, from the firm of HUGHES, ELLIS & Co. of Liverpool, and HILL, POLLOCK & Co. of Bombay.

JOSEPH KEATINGE POLLOCK.

Bombay, 21st April 1870.

WITH reference to the above announcement, we hereby give NOTICE, that we shall continue to carry on our business, as usual, both in Bombay and Liverpool, on the old style, and that we will discharge all outstanding debts of, and receive all amounts owing to, the late Firm.

FRED RUMORE HUGHES,

W. T. HILL.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSEPH KEATINGE POLLOCK is authorized to SIGN our FIRM from THIS DATE.

HILL, POLLOCK, & Co.

Bombay, 21st April 1870.

CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS of the DUKE of EDINBURGH, by Bourne and Shepherd of Calcutta. These are beautifully executed and well worthy of notice. Each Rs. 1-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. are AGENTS for the following MANUFACTURERS of SMALL ARMS, and will be happy to receive and forward orders for their weapons. Payment on delivery of the orders in India :—

ALEXANDER HENRY, of Edinburgh.

ALFRED LANCASTER, of South Audley Street, London.

J. D. DOUGAL, of London.

CONSIGNED BY ALFRED LANCASTER, AND NOW AVAILABLE.

BEST PATENT BREECHLOADING ELPHONSTONKIER CENTRAL FIRE DOUBLE GUNS, in cases complete Rs. 550

BEST PATENT DOUBLE PIN GUNS, in cases complete „ 550

"*" Manufactured expressly for this Agency.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Rampart Row.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES,

Daily expected at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

A BATCH of 120 AUSTRALIAN HORSES, daily expected per ship HARKAWAY, from Melbourne. The Horses have been selected expressly for Bombay Market by Mr. James Lalor, which consist of several well matched Pairs, Chargers, Hunters and serviceable Hacks.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. ALLI ABDOOLLA.

FOR SALE, at MATHERAN, a BUNGALOW known as FLORENCE HOUSE, situated near the Chowk Hotel, and now occupied by Mr. J. Burgess. As a hot-weather retreat and a health-giving resort the Bungalow is all that could be desired; and, as an investment, something very much more so. A run to Matheran is a panacea for many of the ills that flesh is heir to; and, were this Sanitarium more generally appreciated, it is feared that some of the Bombay Medicos would be driven to despair. Here is an opportunity. No reasonable offer refused. The Bungalow is furnished; crockery, glass, plated ware and cutlery included. Apply to H. A. W., care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION, a pair of DOUGALS "LOCK-FAST" BREECH LOADING RIFLES, No. 12 bore, pin cartridge, one pair of barrels smooth the other rifled,—in a case with cartridge filling machine and other necessary apparatus, price Rs. 850.

The above have been seen in some service in the hands of an experienced sportsman, who speaks very highly of their performance.

"*" The following is an extract referring to similar weapons :—

"These two 'Lock-fasts' of mine are quite perfect for this sort of work (large game), and I never before shot with such confidence of success; but you know that all breech loaders are by no means so reliable, and I do trust for the sake of sportsmen to whom the boon of a really good breech loader is incalculable, that you at least will succeed in establishing a character for perfect uniformity and trustworthiness of work.

"James Forsyth.

"Khundwa, C.P.

"To Mr. J. D. Dougal."

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

A handsome selection of plain Meerschaum with real Amber Mouth-pieces, or mounted with engraved Silver hands and revolving covers, just received from the

BEST MAKERS IN VIENNA.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Astel Cutty	from	9 0 to 20 0	0
Albert	„	7 8 to 30 0	0
Belgio	„	9 0 to 30 0	0
Billiards	„	9 0 to 30 0	0
Billiards, French	„	7 0 to 30 0	0
Billiards, Straight	„	6 8 to 20 0	0
Cutty	„	9 0 to 20 0	0
Eagle's Claw	„	9 0 to 20 0	0
Hero	„	10 8 to 30 0	0
Pear-shaped	„	9 0 to 30 0	0
Prince's	„	9 0 to 30 0	0
Yachter's	„	9 0 to 30 0	0

ALSO A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Meerschaum Bowls, with Cherry Stems and Amber Mouth-pieces ..... from 10 8 to 45 0

AND AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Briar Wood Pipes, with real Amber, or Horn, Mouth-pieces, in a variety of shapes and sizes ..... from 1 0 to 12 0

The above is by far the most complete collection of Pipes ever offered in Bombay, and offers to smokers a choice rarely to be met with, at rates far below those usually charged.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILL BE ENACTED,

On SATURDAY, 23rd Instant, AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

PRINCE SIAVUKSH,

A Goojrati Tragedy, by

THE ALFRED DRAMATIC CLUB.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, at his Office, up to 1 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, for the CONVEYANCE of the INVALIDS of the season from Bombay to England via the Cape of Good Hope and Suez Canal (by steamer), the probable strength of which is noted in the margin.

Bengal, Madras, Bombay—About 158 men, 14 women, 38 children.

2. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final survey on the 27th instant, proceeding the following day. She will be chartered on the new terms of the last Articles of Agreement.

3. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water. A patent European Cooking Galley, as well as an apparatus for making and baking the Bread Rations of the Troops and others embarked.

4. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department, as also the materials for making the fresh Bread Rations.

5. Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England. The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charter-parties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

6. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

7. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th April 1870.

KATTA KHALL TEA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the KATTA KHALL TEA COMPANY, Limited, held at the Registered Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., when the following Resolutions were confirmed :—

1st. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That W. G. Hall, Esq., be appointed Liquidator, and that his remuneration be Rs. 100.

3rd. That authority be conferred upon the Liquidator to exercise all the powers given by Section 174 of Act X. of 1866.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Managing Agents.

Bombay, 20th April 1870.

Just Published.

HAYDN'S UNIVERSAL INDEX of BIOGRAPHY, from the Creation to the Present Time, for the use of the Statesman, the Historian, and the Journalist.

Octavo Cloth	Rs. 11 4
Ditto, Half calf	„ 13 4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BURKE'S PEERAGE and BARONETAGE of the United Kingdom, 1870 ..... Rs. 23 12

LODGE'S PEERAGE, 1870 ..... „ 20 0

DE BRETT'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE and KNIGHTAGE ..... „ 11 0

WALFORD'S COUNTY FAMILIES of the United Kingdom ..... „ 32 0

FAIRBAIRN'S Crests of the Families of Great Britain and Ireland. 2 vols. ..... „ 26 4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOR SALE, a copy of Sir ROBERT KER PORTER'S Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia, &c., in 1817-18-19-20. 2 vols. Quarto, with many Engravings. Rs. 75 Cash.

"*" This is now a scarce and valuable book. It was originally published at Nine Guineas.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO CANDIDATES for the STAFF CORPS.—MAJOR N. B. THOYTS' GUIDE to CANDIDATES for the STAFF CORPS (N. I. Branch) is still procurable from the undersigned. Price Rs. 3.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Twenty-seventh Edition.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of ENGLISH WORDS and PHRASES, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of ideas and assist in Literary Composition. Rs. 6-12. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DICKENS'S MYSTERY of EDWIN DROOD.—To be completed in 12 monthly Numbers—Part 1 ready at the end of the month.

Subscription for the whole, Town ..... Rs. 7 2

Outstation ..... „ 8 10

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just Published. Third Edition.

BOURKE ON THE INDIAN LAW OF LIMITATION.—A Digest of the Enactment relating to Limitation of Suits in India, and of the reported Decisions upon them Rs. 13-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PAYNE AND CO., WINE MERCHANTS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY, (Opposite the Custom House.) GODOWNS—MARINE STREET.

Our Firm in Calcutta has now been established half a century, and during that time it has supplied upwards of two hundred Messes. Our House here, during the past year, has opened accounts with upwards of 70 Messes, and with the principal Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras. These facts are in themselves a sufficient guarantee of the quality and purity of our Wines.

N.B.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

All extremely delicate and dry; first quality.

No. 1 Gold mark	—Dry—first quality.	Cash. Rs. 7
2 do.	Very Dry do.	6
3 do.	Extra Dry do.	5

N. B.—Finer Wines than the above are not shipped to this country: the possible dryness of the land is in favour of the principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe. Samples may be had at Wholesale Rates.

Also MAGNUMS of Champagne, suitable for guest nights.

CHAMPAGNES.

		Cash. Rs.	Cash. Rs.
20	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28	0
33 0*	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35	0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co....	38	0
42 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.....	38	0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40	0
45 0*	Silver Neck, with ** (double star) but not so dry...	40	0

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36	0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45	0	Ehrenbreitstein, fine and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20	0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868.....	18 0
23	0	Bodenthal ditto 1862.....	20 0
23	0	Geisenheim ditto 1862.....	21 0
23	0	Erbach ditto 1862.....	21 0
29	0	Nierstein ditto 1863.....	24 0
36	0*	Scharlachberg ditto 1852.....	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23	0	Winningen Vintage 1862.....	20 0
25	0	Braneberg ditto 1862.....	23 0
30	0	Scharzberg ditto 1862.....	27 0
28	0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12	0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15	0	Payne's Medoc.....	13 0
15	0	Brandeford	13 0
17	0	Saint Julien	15 0
20	0	Batailley	18 0
20	0	Beychevelle	18 0
22	0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34	0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
30	0*	Chateau Latour	26 0
34	0	Chateau Langoss	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42	0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42	0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk.....	36 0

SHERRIES.

20	0	B — Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine ...	18 0
20	0	A — Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26	0	C — Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27	0	1 — White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30	0	2 — White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32	0	3 — White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33	0	4 — White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and	30 0
33	0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry.....	20 0
36	0*	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

18	0	(One Grape), a full bodied fruity Wine.....	16 0
24	0*	(Two Grapes), very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30	0	(Three Grapes), a fine Invalid Port, fine bouquet and body	27 0

* Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

BRANDIES.

29	0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
31	0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0

SAUTERNES.

28	0	Sauterne ..... 18 &	24 0
34	0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42	0	Chateau Yquem	36 0

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—Payne's Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Yermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen.....Quarts.

„ 13 „ .....Pints

„ „ .....Magnums.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.

Messrs should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a MASTER for the Ship MARS. Application to be made in writing, with copies of Testimonials, to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. & O. Company.

20th April 1870.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having empowered Mr. HENRY BAWN ADDIS, C. E., Elphinstone Circle, to UNDERTAKE ALL WORK in connection with his PATENT SINGLE RAIL TRAMWAY, those interested in the scheme will in future address him direct for all information.

W. J. ADDIS, C. E.

Tanna, 21st April 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at a MEETING of the DIRECTORS HELD THIS DAY it was resolved as follows :—

That the Dividend declared at the General Meeting of the 11th April 1870 of Rs. 20-0 on the Old, and Rs. 10-6-8 on the New Shares of the Company, should be payable to the persons who on the said 11th April 1870 were registered holders of the Shares in respect of which such Dividend is payable, in Cash, as soon as practicable after the receipt from Government of the consideration for the Company's property.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th April 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND & PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The following letter has been addressed to us :—

"Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.,

"Secretaries and Treasurers.

"E. L. & P. Company (Limited).

"Dear Sirs,—I beg to give Notice, that at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the E. L. & P. Co., Limited, to be held on Friday, the 29th instant, I shall propose the following Resolution :—

"'That the Liquidators be authorised to distribute amongst the deserving officers of the Company a sum not exceeding half a lac of rupees (50,000) by way of free gift or bonus, as to them may seem proper.'

"I am, yours faithfully,

"W. NICOL.

"Bombay, 20th April 1870."

And notice thereof is hereby advertised in terms of the Articles of Association of the Company.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th April 1870.

THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the said Company in Mandavie Forbes Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the Twentieth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, for the following business :—

Firstly—To confirm the following Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company held on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, that is to say—

"Whereas it is proposed to wind up the Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866 and to transfer or sell its business to the Broach Mills Company, Limited, it is resolved that the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may be appointed to wind up the Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, shall have authority to transfer or sell to the said Broach Mills Company, Limited, the whole or any portion of the property and business of the Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, in consideration of or towards or in composition of the purchase money for such transfer or sale such number of shares in the said Broach Mills Company, Limited, as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall think fit, for the purpose of distributing the same among members of the said Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, rateably and in proportion to the shares held by them in such last-mentioned Company."

Secondly—To pass a Resolution in the following terms, that is to say, that the Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd April 1870.

WITH reference to the above intimation, NOTICE is hereby given, that the MEETING advertised to be held as above WAS ADJOURNED to FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on which day and hour an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company WILL BE HELD to consider the business specified in the above Notice.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

20th April 1870.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—For Terms (Private Instruction or in Class) see Prospectus, or, apply to the Directress

Mrs. BUXTON,

The Nursery, Mazagon.

REDUCT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Demands for Colabas, Elphinstones and Mazagons continue. Market active.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi nal value.	Paid up.	Last divi dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	109
32,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,350
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	613½
16,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	182½
8,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,450
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	332½
10,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	189
37,036	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	125
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	482½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co	1,610
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,080
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	695
8,000	250	all	Nil	Free Land & Pier Co. Ld	185
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,100
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	295

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218.3.6	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237½
—	£25	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117½
—	£ 6	13.10.2	do.	Do.	29
—	£100	1,900	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£15	196.5.7	do.	Do. New Shares	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	715
300	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,680
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	600
900	500	all	...	Bronch Mills	180
800	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	185
750	2,000	all	15 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,350
500	1,000	all	30	Manockji Petit's	740
2,500	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,315
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,250

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES

180	5,000	2,850	230p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,050
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	570
250	3,200	820	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	900
12,800	14,000	2000	do.	Apollo Press Co.	6,300
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,060
200	800	all	90do.	Do. New	320
200	1,800	all	2000	Colaba Press Co.	7,500
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,150
250	5,500	all	...	Fort Press Co.	3,050
200	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	890
200	6,000	all	245 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
100	5,000	4,000	200 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	740
1,000	1,000	55*	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	295
128	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
320	3,000	2,750	300 p.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,640

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation		
800	75	Jan. '58	Bank of Bombay	19
25	25		Do. China	5
200	25	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank	½
...	...	...	East India Bank's	15–16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	25	May '67	Royal Bank	5
180	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,800	1,500	135 p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation		780
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	32
500	2,000	200	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	316

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	...	Back Bay Co.	610
2,500	1,400	...	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,500	...	...	Bombay Sh	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11¼d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	109½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	90 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	99⅞
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	30 Do. do	220

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	113½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	96½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	102½
ve per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	230
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Go d	,,	196-76

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 20.

Macdonald, Captain, 38th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Fyzabad.

Richmon3, Assistant Surgeon, 38th Regiment N.I., on furlough, from Fyzabad.

Smith, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Fyzabad.

Wallace, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Wylie, Lieutenant, Corps of Guides, on medical certificate, from Murdan.

Parke, Major, civil employ, on medical certificate, from ——.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 20.

Bowers, Lieutenant, 6th Royal Regiment, to join, to Rawul Pindee.

Heath, Lieutenant, 45th Regiment, on duty, to Mhow.

Malcolm, Major, Divisional Staff, on duty, to Mhow.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH APRIL.

London	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	Nom. n.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 6s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 2s. 6d.	
	Myrabolams & Coir bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 0s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.	
China ,, ,,	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	
	,, ,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
Calcutta	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Calabor	Fayler	Batavia, Feb. 6.
	H. M. S. Teazer	Blomfield	Suez, Mar. 15.

DEPARTURE.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Annie	Baker	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Talbot, Oughton, to Rangoon.

Ship Pandion, Finlay, to Kyauktan.

Ship Duke of Newcastle, Airey, to Liverpool.

Barque Ayrshire, Ravenkilde, to Singapore and Bangkok.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Tilly, to Malabar Coast.

Steamer China, to Cuinn, &c.

Barque Dulvaland, to Boston.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April 13 Sir Robert Seppings —— ——London

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges, from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing an Advertisement of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1870.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

THURSDAY, 21st April 1870, 8-30 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Mazurka Brilliante ..... Andrien Talexy.
Song ..... "The Bridge" ..... Miss Lindsay.
Reading ..... "Misadventures at Margate"...Ingoldsby Legends.
Song ..... "Oh River, onward as thou windest."..... Hatton.
Song ..... "Nazareth"..... Gounod.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

Violin Solo.
Duet ..... "Peace hath fled"..... Verdi.
Reading ..... "The grandmother's story"..... Tennyson.
Song ..... "The bloom is on the rye"..... Bishop.
Song ..... "Oh mio Fernando"..... Donizetti.

N. B.—Admission free; Donations and Subscriptions to the Indo-British Institution are requested.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

PRITCHARD—MOSES—April 20th, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, by the Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, William Pritchard, Esq., Her Majesty's Customs Department, to Sarah Edith Moses.—No cards.

YUILL-JOHNSTONE—FYFE—April 19th, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev. D. McFarlane, M.A., Mr. Thomas Yuill-Johnstone, Indo-European Telegraph Department, to Jenny, eldest daughter of the late Andrew Fyfe, Esq., Breck Road, Liverpool.

DEATHS.

BAKER—April 18th, at Mahableshwur, Lisetta Henrietta Jeannie, the wife of Captain W. A. Baker, R.E.

SOUTER—April 19th, at Breach Candy, Harry Houghton Lovett, the dearly beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Souter.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

BREWER—IRVIN—February 24th, at the parish church of St. Nicholas, Elizabeth, only daughter of William Brewer, Esq., Merchant of Liverpool, to her cousin, David S. Irvin, nephew of David Irvin, Esq., J. P. of Woodeville House, near Preston, Lancashire.—No cards.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

MARRIAGE.

SULLEN—BUCKNER—March 31st, at St. James' Church, Lahore, by the Rev. J. Kilbee Stuart, S. Sullen, Esq., Head Assistant, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Lahore, to Rebecca Ann, eldest daughter of the late J. W. Buckner, Esq.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1870.

THE last speech of Sir William Mansfield in the Legislative Council of India dealt in an impressive manner with some of the larger problems of our military system. Whatever may be the views of individuals and classes touching the merits of the late Commander-in-Chief, neither friends nor enemies, nor the discriminating few who stand between extremes, can afford to disregard his grave and deliberate opinions on so broad and vital a question as the military policy of India. For he spoke as a thinker having had great experience to work upon, and as a high functionary who had borne heavy responsibilities. Whether we agree or disagree with the opinions and suggestions of such men, one thing is certain—they must tell in that intellectual struggle which shapes the future. The last words uttered in public by Sir William may be taken to shadow forth the line he will adopt in another place where, whether adopted or rejected, they will have great weight in determining the set of future action.

The exact amount of trained physical force which may be needed to preserve peace and ensure security, must always be a matter for grave dispute. Those who are incapable of comprehending the ultimate conditions of our rule, and whose desire is to see it extinguished, look with hostility upon nearly all measures—for example the railway to Peshawur—which are intended to augment our military strength. On the other hand the purely military mind is apt to regard as destructive any departure from what has once been the rule, especially if it involve a diminution of numbers. Yet the medium must lie between the two, because the business of the world is neither peace nor war, but peace and war. The medium course is that which we should strive to realize, and it may be assumed that when the Secretary of State requested the Indian Government to save a million and a half, it was the golden mean which the Viceroy and his advisers sought to attain. Unfortunately, so far as public discussion is concerned, we have not the exact plans authentically before us, and have only the assurance of the Government that the proposals they sent home would have saved a million "without in any manner sacrificing military efficiency or political security." That may or may not be true—it is after all a matter of judgment. The plan suggested for maintaining the strength of the British force was, we believe, a sound one, except in so far as it may have involved a reduction of the artillery. That is an arm which cannot be improvised, an arm of inestimable value. It is possible, but not probable, regard being had to the extent of the country and the smallness of the army, that there may be too many batteries in India. But while we doubt the expediency of reducing the artillery, we have no doubt of the expediency of increasing the numerical strength of battalions, whereby we save money without any sacrifice of efficiency. The reduction of the number of cavalry regiments is questionable, because in combination with artillery they ought to be one of our most useful arms. With the largest and most revolutionary item in the suggested changes—the abolition of the separate commands in Bombay and Madras, and the establishment of a centralized War Department, we are strongly disposed to concur. The separate commands are a relic of days when British dominion was incomplete, and when the several centres of power were not in secure communication except by sea. But now orders from head-quarters run everywhere without let or hindrance; no advantage would be sacrificed by uniting the whole body of armed men directly under one head, and in a central administration there ought to be real economy both of power and money. Military centralization and political decentralization are the points towards which the tide of events is tending: military centralization, because the army is or should be one machine; political decentralization, because the body politic in India is not one, but several, differing in race, language, interests and not susceptible of effective government from an all-absorbing centre. The unity of the army, its end and aim being to preserve dominion, would place the army in accord with the fact of dominion. We say unity of the army, but the proper phrase would be unity of command. No one at present contemplates the breaking up of the several native armies whose separate existence is politically essential. But the Government of India do or did contemplate the reduction of the native armies, chiefly those of Madras and Bombay, to the extent of 10,000 men Here, we think, there is ground for great doubt. The reasoning of Sir William Mansfield is based on the fact that the armies of Madras and Bombay are in excess of the actual military wants of Southern and Western India, and that therefore the excess may be cut off. But surely the armies of these presidencies have not been maintained at their present strength solely with a view to probable military needs in the presidencies themselves. Surely they contain our main reserves? Sir William Mansfield has evidently considered that argument, for he answers it by remarking that our modern means of movement constitute a reserve not previously existing, since they so materially facilitate concentration. That is quite true, but has it not been discounted by the reduction of the total military force in British India to the comparatively low figure of 184,076 men? No doubt, small columns rapidly moved and daringly handled, are very effective in this country, but it should be remembered that adequate forces to hold districts undisturbed and to furnish reserves, should remain. On a subject of this gravity we should be the last to dogmatize, but we cannot help thinking that the tendency of the plans described savour too much of the feelings naturally engendered by the Sepoy Mutiny—a mutiny caused by the neglect of sound military principles—and too little of that sagacity and breadth of view so essential to the right solution of a very difficult problem. We admit that the purely British force is to our administration what "iron is to the blood," a condition of vital power; but it is a matter of proportion, and great care should be taken to maintain good native armies well-organized and properly officered. The growth of the non-effective establishments, which Sir William laments, is one of the consequences of the measures whereby Amalgamation, in itself a political blunder, was carried out; consequences, deep-seated and numerous, for which adequate remedies have still to be found. Let the Government save all it fairly can on outlay on the army and every other establishment—that is an ordinary duty. The extraordinary duty which the Government has to perform is to cure itself of the mania for Public Works, and repent of the sin of levying unjust taxation.

MR. SHEPHERD, we believe, will act for Mr. Robertson, as Collector of Tanna, during the latter's stay at the Customs.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR departed from Bombay yesterday morning for Mahableshwur, where he will remain until the rains drive him to Poona.

COLONEL C. P. KEYES, C.B., has been appointed to the command of the Punjab Irregular Force. The selection is considered beyond cavil.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH has sent his portrait with an autograph, to the officers of the 21st Hussars, in commemoration of his visit to Lucknow.

WE regret to learn from a contemporary that a destructive fire took place in the cotton yard at Wurdah on the 14th. Fifty-seven dokras of cotton, a large quantity of gunny-bags and a screwing press were utterly destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

"THE Commander-in-Chief whilst here," says the Allahabad paper, "inspected our small but select force very closely, first in the mass and then each regiment and battery separately. H. E. expressed himself well pleased with the condition in which he found the troops, and especially complimented the 4th Regiment N. I., calling both European and non-commissioned officers to the front."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY and staff arrived at Lahore at 5-30 on the evening of the 13th. The road from the railway station to Government House was lined by all the available troops, and salutes were fired there, at the Fort, and also on his alighting at Government House, where a state dinner was given by Sir Donald Macleod at night. On the following morning at 6 A.M., Lord Mayo witnessed a parade of the troops at Mecan Meer, and afterwards drove to the Shalimar Gardens. His Excellency was to have held a levee at the Lawrence Hall at 4 P.M., attended another state dinner, and left for the frontier during the night the (14th).

MILITARY ORDERS BY THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

LIEUT. R. L. PRICE, R.A., has been admitted to the Staff Corps, on probation.

LIEUT. J. L. FAGAN, Staff Corps, has been re-appointed Assistant Superintendent in the Southern Maratha country, Revenue Survey.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. R. MILLER, M.D., has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, vice Ward proceeding to Europe.

LIEUT. J. E. P. MOSLEY, Bengal Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

MAJOR W. PARKE, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUT. H. WYLIE, General List, Bengal Infantry, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN L. MACDONALD, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUT. W. BATTYE, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN J. BARRAS, Bombay Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for six months on private affairs, under rule 11 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUT.-COL. E. S. JACKSON, Bengal Infantry, has obtained furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUT.-COL. C. IRVINE, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUT. A. CHAPLIN, General List, Madras Infantry, has obtained furlough to Europe for twenty-four months on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

SURGEON-MAJOR D. WYLLIE, M.D., has been appointed to act as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Northern and Malwa Division, from the 10th inst., until further orders.

LIEUT. A. W. BAIRD, R. E., Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUT. A. H. A. COLVILLE, General List, Madras Cavalry, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1854.

CAPTAIN W. G. SMITH, General List, Bengal Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

[VIA RUSSIA AND PERSIA.]

LONDON, 19TH APRIL, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to day was quiet. Fair Dhollera 9½d.

In the Manchester Market there is an active demand for arrival.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 9s. 4½d.
8½ lbs. ,, 11s. 1½d.
40's Mule Twist, 1s. 4½d.

The Baroda, with outward Indian mails, left Suez for Bombay on the 17th instant (12 hours before contract time.)

REUTER'S CHINA EXPRESS.

[PER INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

SHANGHAI, 22ND MARCH.

THE public hearing of an important case, "Professor von Gumpach versus Robert Hart," Inspector General of Customs, for services in connection with the Peking College, has commenced in the Supreme Court.

The Shanghai Gas Company held its annual meeting on the 17th; a dividend of twelve per cent. on paid up capital is declared.

GALLE, 18TH APRIL.

The reception of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh by every class has been most cordial. The Ball at Colombo was a brilliant success, 1,500 persons having attended. Full particulars have been published of the two elephant hunts where some fifty elephants were driven.

BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR visited the Moody Bay reclamation on Monday morning.

GAMBLING.—The magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday sentenced two Mussulmans to rigorous imprisonment for seven days, for gambling with dice and money in a public place.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday when five native calasses were tiling the roof of a house in the Panjrapole third lane, the roof gave way, and they all fell to the ground. One of the men was severely injured, and was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

CHEATING.—At the Fort Police Court on Tuesday, Mr. Perozshaw Pestonjee, broker to Messrs. R. Angus and Co., appeared before the Chief Magistrate and obtained a warrant against Passoo Arjoon, a member of the firm of Damjee Hunaraj, charging him with cheating.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJAH OF KOLAPORE paid a visit to the High Court yesterday. The Criminal Sessions were sitting at the time, and His Highness was received by the presiding Judge, Sir Charles Sargent, and remained for several hours, hearing all the trial of the last case on the board for the day.

A TIGER NEAR VEHAR LAKE.—A native paper asserts that a few days ago while a number of woodcutters were engaged in working in the forest at the village of Sai, situated to the west of Vehar Lake, a tiger fell upon them and carried away a young girl, aged about eleven.

"LORD EMANUEL GORDON" IN THE POLICE COURT AGAIN.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, the silly Eurasian, who calls himself Lord Emanuel Gordon, was charged before Mr. Showell with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for seven days with hard labour.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The first of a new series of entertainments on behalf of the funds of the Indo-British Institution will be held this evening in the Boys' School Room at 8-30 P.M. Several well-known amateurs have kindly promised to assist, and it is hoped that all friends of the institution will kindly endeavour to attend.

ILLICIT SALE OF LIQUOR.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Pestonjee Byramjee, a shop-keeper, was charged at the instance of Mr. McCormack, a guard on the G. I. P. Railway line, with illicitly selling spirituous liquor by retail on the 11th instant. Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined twenty rupees, out of which ten were to go to the plaintiff.

THE other day Ardaseer Jehanghier, the husband of Awabaee, who was sent to jail for a month by the judge of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, obtained summonses against Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia, his father-in-law, and Cursetjee Jamsetjee Damunia, for using abusing and indecent language towards him in the Parsee Matrimonial Court. The case was fixed for hearing yesterday before Mr. Connon, but as one of the material witnesses for the complainant was unable to attend the Court, it was postponed till Wednesday next. Mr. Jehanghier appeared for complainant, Mr. Peile for the defence.

WE are glad to learn that Major-General Forster, who left Bombay in a very weak state of health, had greatly improved before reaching Suez, and was daily gaining additional health and strength.—*Deccan Herald*, April 20.

A BARRACK SERJEANT went from Poona to Khandalla on a bicycle in 3 hours and 50 minutes. He left Poona at 20 minutes to 9 o'clock A.M., and reached Khandalla at 12-30 P.M. When he next does it, may we be there to see.—*Ibid.*

THE Police Patil of the village of Ound was yesterday committed for trial to the next Criminal Sessions on a charge of causing hurt to two men, and wrongfully confining them, in order to extort from them confession of a theft recently committed in the village. We believe that there is still a great deal of this practice on the part of certain grades of the police, and every effort should be made to check it.—*Ibid.*

ALL those discontented people who complain of Matheran and Khandalla should just be set down in Poona now, with a thermometer in the shade ranging from 92 to 98 degrees. They would soon think themselves fortunate to be anywhere else. In addition to the hot sun we have enough of dry wind and dust to make a grievance of itself, and added to all these evils we have often close nights which threaten, but do not give rain.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society will be held in their rooms, Town Hall, this afternoon at 5 P.M.

BUSINESS.—To receive the portrait of the late president of the society, W. E. Frere, Esq.

THE DISPUTE REGARDING THE GAEKWAR'S CAMP.

DECISION was given yesterday afternoon by Mr. Nana Morojee regarding the charges of defamation and cheating brought by Christnarao Balkristna against Ramchunder Luxmonjee in connection with the letting of the land for the Gaekwar's camp. The Magistrate gave an elaborate *resume* of the case and of his reasons for coming to the conclusion which he expressed—that the case must be dismissed. We shall publish his worship's remarks in full to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. TEAZER.

H. M. S. TEAZER, Captain Bloomfield, now on the East India Station, arrived in Bombay harbour from England yesterday afternoon. The Teazer, which is a vessel of 650 tons, and 120 h. p., carrying 4 guns, left Portsmouth on the 10th January. She met heavy gales in the Bay of Biscay and was somewhat damaged. The Teazer called at Lisbon, Gibraltar and Malta, and made a stay of several days at each of these ports, partly in order to repair the damages received during the voyage. She then touched at Port Said and came through the Suez Canal, calling at Ismailia, Suez and Aden. From Aden the Teazer proceeded to Berbera in consequence of a disturbance among the natives there. That business was all arranged without any force, and then the Teazer came on to Bombay, where she is now the only ship of war in the harbour.

FORT POLICE COURT.—20TH APRIL.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

THEFT.—A Hindoo was charged with stealing a pair of shoes and a hat belonging to William Murray, an European; and was sentenced to receive eight stripes.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—20TH APRIL.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

THEFT.—A Mahomedan was charged with stealing four annas from Mariam, woman, and was sent to jail for ten days.—A Mahratta was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for stealing four pieces of cloth.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Salvadore Francis, a reputed thief, was charged with having in his possession some clothes and a turban, reasonably suspected of being stolen. He was convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned for a month.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 20TH, 8-6 P.M.—Latest dates from England via Turkey private 18th April 11-37 P.M., via Russia private 20th April 12-10 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Turkey 18th April 9-50 P.M., via Russia 19th April 4-40 P.M. From America via Russia 19th April 11 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish and European lines right; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—20TH APRIL, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom—

Via Russia, 19th April, 11-5 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 7 hours 46 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 20th April, 10-2 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 2 hours 9 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe—

Via Russia, 19th April, 6-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 11 hours 20 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 20th April, 10-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 1 hour 55 minutes.

Latest date from America.

Via Red Sea, 19th April, 10-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 22 hours 52 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 19th to 8 P.M. of the 20th April is as follows—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 25	0 30
,, Calcutta	17 15	1 30
,, Madras	10 13	0 38
,, Galle	2 23	11 0

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

TWO SCENES OF THE PAST WEEK.

THE MOHURRUM.

Tuesday, last week, was the last and chief day of the Mohurrum, the day when the riot and tomfoolery of the low class Mahomedans is at its height, and the taboots are carried in procession through the streets of the native town. What passes in the open streets is too familiar to need description, but perhaps few of our readers have seen the curious ceremony performed on the morning of that day in presence of the Sheea Mussulmans, in the Imambara near the Musjid Bunder. It is a singular and remarkable spectacle. In a spacious, quadrangular, open court, an immense crowd of people is assembled, the rich and the learned having a covered place set apart for them on one side, and the women and children filling the upper storeys of the buildings forming the enclosure. As the day is one of mourning—an annual mourning over the fate of Hoosein, the grandson of the Prophet—all care in dressing has been neglected, and those who can afford it have on plain dark clothing. Prominent among the spectators is His Highness Aga Khan, a high priest whose word is law and gospel; and he and his sons wear, like the others, a dress of mourning. After a while spent in chanting prayers, the chief part of the morning's proceedings—a dramatic representation of the melancholy fate of Hoosein—is begun. Most of our readers are familiar with the story. Hoosein, a son of Ali (the Prophet's cousin and one of the Kalipha) by Fatima, a daughter of Mahomed, was invited to Kufah to assume the Kalifate, and when near Korbela, attended by only a handful of men, was attacked by a hostile army, overpowered by numbers after a brave struggle, and slain. Many are the thrilling and touching incidents narrated of this combat. Hoosein's tender affection for his sister and his children—his resigned trust in Alla—his presentiment that death was at hand—his refusal of all terms—his dream at the tent door on the eve of battle—the death of his son Abdoola, by an arrow from the enemy, when he was holding him on his knee—the wound he received in the mouth from another arrow, when quenching his thirst during a few moments' rest from battle—the more than thirty wounds found on his decapitated body;—these and other incidents of the narrative, though familiar to every Sheea Mussulman, are ever the surest means of moving him. Such is the story which the play performed on the Mohurrum day is intended in some measure to represent. To a European the action, declamation, and costumes have no interest in themselves, but what is curious and striking is the effect of the representation on the spectators. Frivolity or merriment is nowhere visible; from the beginning a feeling of interest and sympathy pervades the whole assembly. And during the more pathetic parts, such as the parting of Hoosein from those who are dear to him, sobs are heard on every side and tears may be seen on many faces. The closing scene of the play—when horses are led in, bearing the corpse of Hoosein covered by a blood-stained shroud, and carrying also his surviving children, who beat their heads in grief—brings the excitement of the assembly to a climax. Preceding each horse is a crowd of men, chiefly Persians of the lower classes and Seedees, who cry, and leap, and beat their bared breasts, in concert, with an intense excitement quite indescribable. The breasts of many are inflamed and bleeding from the violence of the blows, and some of the men become so exhausted as to be unable to stand, but continue frenziedly crying and beating, heedless of the risk of being trampled upon by those crowding round them. For the scene lasts some time—the procession passing twice or thrice. The spectators are hardly less excited. Wailing and beating of breasts has become general. "Wai, wai, Hoosein," (Alas, alas, Hoosein.) "Hoosein, kush ta shud" (Hoosein, thou art dead!) is the doleful burden of the lamentation. The play seems now to have become a reality. Hoary men, and boys not yet in their teens, mourn as if there were a real present calamity. A little lad, of the poorer classes, standing not far from us, is crying as bitterly as ever boy did—his cheeks all wet with tears. And the strange, impressive sound of the breast-beating is so loud as to resemble—without exaggeration—the clanging of a foundry hammer. Altogether it is a scene to be remembered, though there is a feeling of relief when it comes to a close, for the sensation of even a stranger among the spectators has something painful in it. Some idea of the religious frenzy to which the Sheea Mussulmans are liable at the Mohurrum time is got by being present on such an occasion. With grief for Hoosein is mingled deep hate of those who slew him, and Sheeas and Soonees will fight when they can as long as Moslem exists and the Martyr of Kerbela is remembered.

GOOD FRIDAY AT BANDORA.

Few European residents of Bombay, again, can be aware of the scenes to be witnessed at the celebration of Good Friday at Bandora, though perhaps those who are aware of the accommodating spirit of the Roman Catholic missionaries in the East may not be surprised to hear that the old Mystery, or religious play of the Dark Ages, still flourishes in Bombay and its vicinity. The representation at Bandora on Good Friday evening, consisting of the closing scene of the Crucifixion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, was witnessed not only by those who had the curiosity to look into the chapels, but in one case was thrust upon the passer-by, being enacted on a raised stage outside the church. A representation of the same kind was, however, to be witnessed in all the Roman Catholic chapels in the neighbourhood

THE ARMY DEPARTMENTS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, 11TH MARCH.

The third report of Lord Northbrook's committee upon the arrangements in force for the conduct of business in the Army departments, will be before the public in a day or two. It is the most important document bearing upon military administration which has been issued for years, and as I am enabled to describe it fully, I cannot do better than make it the subject of this letter. The committee commences by pointing out that 82 superior officers and 673 clerks, or 755 persons altogether at a cost of some £250,000, are now engaged in the administration, and they say that such a force is extravagant and unnecessary in proportion to the number of our forces in comparison with that employed in other countries. They state as the reason that "the whole military administration of this country has been organized upon a system of want of trust which has created double establishments for the transaction of the same business." They regard the present state of things as unsatisfactory, both in an economical and an administrative point of view, and they lay it down that no sound system of administration can be framed if it be not established upon the following principles:—

"1st. That the Secretary of State is the minister responsible both for the efficiency of the army, and for its economical administration, and that all departments of army administration are subordinate and responsible to him. This principle has recently been reasserted by Mr. Cardwell in the House of Commons.

"2nd. That confidence should be placed in, and responsibility fixed upon, the chiefs of the principal departments. If the Secretary of State is burdened with the details of current business, it is difficult for him, even in time of peace, to deal satisfactorily with the larger questions which constantly arise; and in time of war it would be impossible for him to superintend the operations for which he would be responsible. It is necessary, therefore, that much of the daily work of army administration should be done upon the responsibility of officers under him. The same principle applies to the business of chiefs of departments—more responsibility should be placed upon subordinate officers in many branches of army administration."

Proceeding on the assumption—and they look upon it as essential to efficiency—that all the military departments shall be concentrated under one roof, they divide the business of the army into three heads—1, Military; 2, Control (or supply); and 3, Financial. After dwelling upon the fact that the War Office is not sufficiently represented in Parliament, and that Control and Finance should each be provided with a representative in the Treasury Bench, they proceed to consider the more purely military department. They think that the "officer commanding-in-chief should be the Secretary of State's military adviser. In looking to the system upon which his department, the Horse Guards, is worked, we find that in it there is some confusion of authority, and that unnecessary work is done there; both because the administration of the army has not been clearly distributed, and because business which might with advantage be transacted locally has been brought to head-quarters."

The following are the chief defects which have struck the committee—

"1st. There is no general registry of letters received, or of business transacted. Consequently the different divisions of the Horse Guards correspond one with the other,—are obliged to interchange copies of letters and documents,—and a large correspondence passes between the Horse Guards and the War Office.

"2nd. Business of minute detail relating to requisitions for supplies, instead of going straight from those who require the supplies to those who can make the issue, passes through various channels to the Horse Guards—from the Horse Guards to the War Office, and from the War Office to the department which has to make the issue, thereby occasioning a large amount of unnecessary work.

"3rd. Too much of the detail business of the army comes to the Horse Guards.

"4th. The distribution of business between the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General and the Military Secretary is not clearly defined."

Having thus stated the defects, they proceed to point out the remedies. They think that the business relating to transport should be under the Control department, and that in thus respect the opinion of the military department is only necessary upon important questions. They think that questions connected with General Courts Martial should go to the Adjutant General and not to the Military Secretary, the relations of which officer to other departments should also be changed. The evidence of the Duke of Cambridge showed that in his "personal" capacity "the Military Secretary merely collects the business for the Commander-in-Chief, just as the Private Secretary at the War Office does for the Secretary of State." The analogy appears to the committee to be theoretically complete, and only to require to be carried out in practice. The Private Secretary to the Secretary of State prepares no official letters for signature, has no office establishment, and keeps no separate official records. Letters for the signature of the Secretary of State, or conveying his decisions, are prepared in the departments to which they belong, and they recommend that, whatever arrangement may be made for the transaction of the private business of the officer Commanding-in-Chief, the public duties of the Military Secretary should be confined to promotions and appointments, and that all that part of his office which is concerned with the official transaction and record of other public business should be dispensed with.

Inasmuch as transport is proposed to be placed under the Control department, the committee think that the reduced business to which the Quartermaster-General's division will be limited should not be placed under an officer co-ordinate in authority with the Adjutant-General, but that the offices of Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General should be combined, and the business relating to the distribution of the forces form a subdivision of the amalgamated department. There would thus be under the officer Commanding-in-Chief, one officer who would deal with all questions relating to the discipline, organization and distribution of the Regular and Reserve forces with the exception of the distribution of the Royal Engineers. Greater unity of administration would thus be secured and there would be the case if, as is proposed by His Royal Highness, there should be in future an Adjutant-General superintending five important subdivisions, and a Quartermaster-General with very limited functions.

The committee point out that an arrangement now exists for the performance of the duties of the officer Commanding-in-Chief if he should be absent, or unable from illness to perform them, and they think that the head of the combined division should be the "locum tenens" of the officer Commanding-in-Chief in such a contingency; the officer at the head of the discipline subdivision performing the duty of the head of the division in the absence of the latter officer.—*Friend of India.*

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

Why is it, that, when a poor woman is about to commit suicide—say by drowning herself—her last series of acts well-nigh invariably is to take off her shawl, fold it up neatly, place it in some convenient spot, put her bonnet upon the shawl, and when all this is nice and tidy—but not till then—to take the fatal plunge? Is it that by so doing she gains a respite of a couple of minutes? In one of the most affecting little tales written by Alfred de Musset—it is named "Frédéric et Bernerette"—we have the history of a poor grisette who sits down to write her last letter to her lover before committing suicide. She tells him that she is "writing small" purposely, because she knows that when she comes to the end Death is standing at the door, waiting till she has finished. It may be this, or it may be the instinctive love of order and respect for clothing inherent in the female mind. Just as she has arranged her drawers and boxes, and "put her things away," morning and evening, for twenty-five years or thereabouts, so she does on the last night of her life. We should not be surprised to hear that a woman had changed her mind just as she was about to destroy herself, because she could not find a nice, dry place where she could deposit her bonnet and shawl. For herself let her go "anywhere, anywhere out of the world," but vestments must be respected. This would then resolve itself into a question of habit—just as the Spanish prisoner of war, whilst awaiting his turn to be shot down, asked Zumalacaregui, who had ordered him out for death, to give him a light, for his cigarette. The General gave him a light, and exchanged a grave bow with the prisoner, who certainly could not have had time to finish his tobacco. Such is the force of habit! And perhaps it is much the same thing with women about to commit suicide, so far as their shawls and bonnets are concerned. A strange story in illustration of this fancy was brought the other day under the notice of the Lord Mayor. An unfortunate young woman, who is described as a "half-witted looking creature," was charged before him with attempting to commit suicide, by having herself cast from the steps into the river. She was caught just in time. He story was most miserable. She said she was tired of life. She had been driven by necessity to the streets, and of the way in which she managed to keep body and soul together the less said the better. She had had children, but they was then twenty-four years of age. Two girls, about sixteen or seventeen years of age, who were in the same pitiable condition, came forward to give evidence in the case. They had been servants, but they too were now on the street. The prisoner had been living in the same lodging-house with them for the last fortnight. When she went out for the purpose of destroying herself, she actually borrowed the clothes of one of them—by name Annie Somers—in order that she might be nicely dressed for the occasion. We have nothing to tell in the case of this poor creature about the traditional shawl and bonnet. Her crazy speculation—poor girl!—must have been that when her body was found it should be decently attired. Sad work all this is; it is a sorrowful and a shameful thing, and our own eternal disgrace, that there should be so much misery of this kind about the streets of London.—*Daily Telegraph.*

A LADY, while relating her experiences of India, said she had travelled by rail and did not feel tired, by dak and was only slightly fatigued, but she could not bear travelling in pyjamas, (it was her name for jampans).

We sympathize with the editor of a daily paper (American, of course), who on being asked on a recent occasion whether he would take some pudding, replied, in an access of top-mania:—"Owing to a crowd of other matter, we are unable to find room for it."

The latest China papers give accounts of another outrage perpetrated by the Chinese. A Protestant chapel in the town of Tung Kan was attacked while service was going on, the worshippers expelled, the building gutted, and the preacher and his wife beaten. The mob then made their way to the Roman Catholic chapel and razed it to the ground, the Christians meanwhile escaping to Shik Lung, about seven miles distant, whence they prepared to leave for Canton on the following day. Just, however, before the boats started, the mob appeared and broke into the clergyman's house and robbed it. Some of the robbers were captured and brought before a Mandarin, who however rebuked the police officers for having acted without orders.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

PARIS, 19TH MARCH.

The gossip of all Europe is, this week, divided between the death of Montalembert and the Bourbon duel in Spain. Nothing more unexpected, nothing more frightful, nothing more dramatic, than the latter event can be imagined. The English papers will take you out full details, I daresay, by this mail. But as I happened to have met the slain Duke of Seville more than once in society, and as I obtained yesterday a few small facts at the Spanish embassy here, it may not be uninteresting to make reference to the subject. Their frequent intermarriages make some confusion in the genealogical pedigree of the House of Spanish Bourbons, and I find many people do not easily understand the kinship of the ex-Queen. Still, nothing can be more simple. Ferdinand VII. left two daughters—Isabella (who reigned as the second of that name under the will of her father, and by virtue of the repeal of the *Salique* law by the Cortes), and the Infanta Louisa married to Anthony, Duc de Montpensier. Besides these daughters the King had two brothers, the eldest of whom, Don Carlos sought the Crown as legitimate monarch under the old constitution of the kingdom—he is now represented by his grandson, the young Duke of Madrid. The second brother of Ferdinand VII. was the Infant Francis de Paula, who followed the fortunes of the Constitutional party and acknowledged the young Queen as Sovereign. That Prince married the daughter of Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies, and had two sons, the eldest being Francis d'Assise, married to his cousin, the Queen of Spain, and the other, the Infant Enrique, Duke of Seville, the unfortunate Prince who was shot in the duel on this day week. So much for the family; now for the man. Don Enrique seems to have been unfortunate from his youth up, one of those individuals that a gloomy fate sometimes would appear to trace with unerring footsteps from the cradle to the grave. But there was one shadow in especial across his path. It was that of the French Orleans Prince who seemed to be his evil genius, though certainly through no fault of Anthony of Montpensier. When Isabella Segunda and her sister were marriageable, the elder Spanish Royal family had formed a plan by which the Queen and Princess were to be united to the two sons of the Infant Francis de Paula. I believe it was first arranged that Don Henry, though the younger brother, being the more vigorous of constitution, should take the elder sister, and Don Francisco, the younger. But the dark and unnatural intrigues of "the poor girls' mother, Maria-Christina, with her cousin King Louis Phillipe, permitted but half of the Spanish scheme to be effected. The more impotent brother was married to the more robust sister—the Queen. The innocent Infanta Louisa was handed over in her fifteenth year to the French King's son, the Duke of Montpensier. One of the aspirants was alone ousted of all good fortune,—it was the Spanish Prince Don Enrique. He subsequently married at Rome a peninsular lady of noble, though not princely, rank and without fortune. By his wife he has left surviving him a son and a daughter. For years and years this disappointed Prince has been a trouble to himself and his family in the regal branch. Being the brother of the King-consort he received much favour at first from the Queen. Several high offices were conferred on him, amongst others that of Vice-Admiral. But he plunged foolishly into every conspiracy, especially if he thought it thwarted the views of Montpensier. One time he was a Carlist; another a republican. At length the Queen was obliged to deprive him of all office and to banish her brother-in-law from Spain. Each has his turn. As all the world knows, Her Majesty was herself banished more than a year ago. This enabled Don Enrique, who had been living on a third floor in the Rue de Rivoli in this city, to return to Spain. There he flirted with the Provisional Government, with Carlists and with republicans, but was kept at arms' length by all. He wrote letters in newspapers and pamphlets against his kinsman, Montpensier, accusing that Prince of being the treacherous abettor of the fall of Isabella, for his own ambitious views, and threatening him with every abusive and contemptuous epithet of the high-sounding Castilian vocabulary. Whilst remaining in the country the French Prince submitted to the pressure put upon him by his relatives and friends—especially by the supplications from London of his son-in-law and nephew, the Count of Paris—to treat the unhandsome and unprincely remarks of Don Enrique with contempt. But, being recently in Madrid, the Duke found himself again attacked in a violent letter published on the 7th instant. The Spaniards are a proud and high-spirited people. To charges against Don Antonio of Montpensier of unprincely parsimony a more insupportable one of cowardice began to be added. The French Prince could not be longer restrained. He sent a challenge to his kinsman by General Cordova. If he had not done so, adieu to all chances of the throne! Just then the Duke of Seville was living in extreme loneliness. The chance remittances of his brother, the King-consort, seem to have been his only resource. His very wardrobe showed signs of his poverty and of the small credit he had amongst his tradesmen. Don Enrique's eldest son had gone down with him in his last journey to Madrid, and being a fine young man of 20 years had obtained a lieutenancy in the army from Marshal Prim. Generals Cordova and Alaminos waited on the Duke of Seville on Thursday, the 10th, in the evening. He readily accepted the challenge, refusing all reparation, and only stipulating that it should be a combat to the death. But the Royal Highness found it very difficult to obtain seconds. All the officers of rank in the garrison refused to befriend him, and at last he had to be content with the services of two of the republican Deputies of the Chamber. On Friday, the 11th, the final arrangements were made, and next morning, Saturday, the Duc de Montpensier accompanied by the two Generals and a Surgeon drove to the ground in a large *landau* giving out at Madrid that he was on his way home to Seville. His adversary was in waiting when the French Duke arrived. The Ventas of Alcorcon, about five miles from Madrid, is the usual place for such encounters, which in recent years are rarer in Spain than is supposed, and are almost always with pistols and of bloody issue. The place is a wild and sandy waste outside a miserable village, flat, dreary, and melancholy to see. The Princes were rapidly paced out on the ground at the spot where the arrangement being that at each discharge without result they were to advance a step and fire again until one of them fell. The pistols had been previously measured and the barrels found of similar length; the weapons being of the usual kind and hair-triggers. The royal cousins stand opposite each other let us scan them minutely. They were both dressed in tight-fitting black clothes, without speck of white from head to foot. The French Bourbon is a man of good figure and moderate height, fair-haired, with shaven face and long moustache, sharp in the form of his countenance, grey eyes, rather thin visage, and dreadfully near-sighted. I doubt if he could well see his adversary, and he held his pistol awkwardly, having never fired a dozen shots in his life from such an arm.

The figure and face of the Spanish Prince are more familiar to me. He stood with a sickly, half contemptuous smile, short in stature like his brother, the King-consort, but with a body disproportionately large for the legs. The face moved incessantly and the head jerked. The expression of the countenance was not gentlemanlike, but rather puppyish and pretentious, the eyes being small and wandering, and the nose short. He had a high narrow head. From his drippery air and light figure, as well as the scantiness of the scarcely developed moustache of the upper lip, the unfortunate Prince Henry was probably the youngest looking man in Europe for one about to attain his 47th year next month. They fired, not as the newspapers say one and one by lot, but nearly together, the Duke of Seville's first ball striking the guard of the Duc de Montpensier's trigger from which it glanced. The seconds ran up, reloaded the same pistols, and advanced the combatants one pace. A second discharge took place, again without effect. The pistols were duly reloaded and the Princes moved forward again, having now within eight paces distance. The word was given—a double discharge took place. The Duc de Montpensier's frock-coat was slightly grazed by the ball near the collar. The Duke of Seville was seen to spring slightly in the air and then to fall in an inert mass, his arms being widely extended and his face pressed down convulsively into the dusty ground. The seconds and the surgeons rushed up, and turned him upon his face. They found a bullet had entered just over his ear, and was evidently lodged in the brain. His face seemed tranquil and he moved his lips, attempting anxiously to speak. But no sound followed, and in about two minutes he was dead. The newspapers say he spoke and they give him words. Do not believe it. Up to that moment the French Prince had observed the most singular *sangfroid*: but when he saw his cousin lying dead on the ground his self-restraint quite forsook him. He clasped his hands exclaiming again and again,—"What have I done? What have I done? Unfortunate man that I am to have done such a deed!" The blood rushed into his face and he glided from General Cordova's arms upon the ground. The doctors feared apoplexy and bled him copiously. As soon as possible General Cordova hastened to Madrid to tell the terrible news to Marshal Prim. The body of the Duke of Seville was carried into the wretched little mud-walled wine-shop of the village, and afterwards transported to Carabanciel. The Duc de Montpensier desired above all things to set out for Seville and to assure his wife—to whom he is most tenderly attached as she is also to him—in person of his safety. He had set up at the Ventas before writing to her and to his brothers and nephews, and he had left with General Cordova a letter to the royal lady stating that he was wounded, and which was to be forwarded to her in case he was killed so as to break the news as gently as possible. But the doctors thought the long journey to Seville too great a risk, and the Duc de Montpensier's active mind and body, and he was induced to return to Madrid where he was installed in Vista Hermosa palace at the corner of the Prado. The unfortunate Duke of Seville was very well known in Paris, especially in the knick-knack shops of the Boulevards. He had a strange habit of entering a shop, purchasing some trifle for a franc or two, and then remaining in chat with one of the counter attendants for hours, taking good care never to quit the place without telling them his name and quality. One day a gentleman expressed surprise to Don Enrique at this condescension. "Do not call it condescension," he said, "it is policy. Persons in France seem convinced—I do not know why—that all the Bourbons are stupid fools. I am trying to prove the contrary in my conversation with them. Can there be a more efficacious propoganda; and to be obliged to say how ungrateful my family are to me." His Royal Highness was a very zealous free-mason, but Don Enrique was averse to duelling. There are exceptional exemptions, however, occasionally amongst the brethren of Madrid, and the poor Duke was one of them. His Royal Highness, as I am informed, got a hurried dispensation from the Grand Master to see his quarrel out with Montpensier on the field as between gentlemen: *es sel terreno de los Caballeros.* I am convinced the deplorable catastrophe will cause much grief to the Craft at Madrid, and will prevent the Grand Master in future from being too liberal of his dispensations. What will be the effect on Montpensier's candidature to the Spanish throne? If Prim continues very hostile to him, that ambitious politician may make capital out of this deplorable duel. If otherwise, the French Duke, by his pluck and the fact of having more than ever broken with the ex-Queen by shooting a Bourbon and her brother-in-law, will make more way than ever amongst all Spaniards, except the two small extreme parties of Carlists and Republicans. But a sadder death for France has happened than Don Enrique's has been for Spain. Last Sunday at 8 o'clock in the morning Charles Forbes de Tyrone, Count de Montalembert, died at his residence in the Rue du Bac in this City. He was a great orator. He was a charming writer, and his influence over the sincere Catholic party of France was immense. It was used to countenance moderation, and to try and lead the Church in the ways of modern progress. The Count's very last literary effort was a letter in support of the Oratorian Father Gretry, who has been so unworthily denounced almost as a heretic by Ultramontane prelates, because he told the truth from history of the recognized fallability of former Popes. I feel as much as Saint Beuve did that Montalembert is not the able and original writer for which he gets credit, and that in literature as well as in religion his natural instincts led him rather to be a follower than a leader. He followed Lamennais in religion, and as a Literary man imitated Victor Hugo in his love of the Gothic. This will be evident, as I think, in reading his *Sainte Elizabeth*. But the example of his life, of his unostentatious piety, of the fixed and firm belief in Christianity of so illustrious a man, was something grand and unspeakably valuable in this French age of little faith and lax morality. As an orator I do not think he was second to any. His semi-British origin—his mother was Scotch—gave him a subdued expression and dignified action not common to Frenchmen, whose keenness of wit and brilliant imagery he preserved. He was barely 60 years of age, and, though long ailing, died suddenly. I saw his body lying on its little iron bedstead in the austerely furnished chamber, and so little was that noble countenance changed by death that it seemed as if he lay in a tranquil placid sleep, with his long white hair falling back over his shoulders. While I doubt the literary originality of Montalembert—where on earth after all is there now originality unless you give reason gone mad that name?—you must not think that I am insensible to the charm of his exquisite prose. Take a specimen in which the whole heart prompted the eloquent pen. It is from the fifth volume of his *Monks of the West*, and the reference is to one of his two daughters who almost broke his heart by going into a nunnery. "Will you leave me?" said the agonized father,—"Only in this world, father; do you object to Jesus as a son-in-law?" was the reply, and he consented. Of course the charm of the original, the perfume I may call it, exhales beneath the touch of my rude translation:—"Yes, each day millions of beloved beings come out from castles as from cottages, from palaces as from workshops, to make an offering to God of their beauty, their souls, their original bodies, their tenderness and their life. They are the flower of human nature, the flower still sprinkled with its dewdrop which has only reflected the ray of the rising sun and which no terrestrial dust has yet sullied, exquisite and charming flower, that, respired even from afar, intoxicates with its sweet perfumes, at least for the moment, even the most vulgar souls. * * * This morning she rose and came to say to father and to mother,—Adieu. All is over. 'I am going to die, to be dead to you, dead to all. Never shall I be either spouse or mother; never more shall I be your daughter. I no longer belong to any but to God.' Nothing would retain her. Behold her already arrayed for the sacrifice, beaming and charming, with an angel's smile, a serene ardour, sparkling with grace and freshness, the very chief work of the creation. Proud of her smiling and latest thought, valient and radiant, she walked towards the altar, or rather ran thereto, flying as a soldier flies to the assault, and scarcely retaining the passion devouring her, in order to lend her head beneath the veil which fell on her as she spoke for the remainder of her days on earth, but to be the future crown of her eternity." Gossip passes by an easy transition from Montalembert to the Pope. My letters from Rome—and they are reliable ones—tell me that while the mind of Pio Nono is as firm, as obstinate as ever, his bodily health is fast breaking up. The anniversary of his consecration are too likely to prove true—*Non videbis annos Petri.* He rises from his chair with extreme difficulty. His old vivacity of manner is nearly gone, and his voice, once so ringing, has become of that low strange tone one hears from deaf men. Those around him, who dissimulate their fears but they are most uneasy, and more than one ambitious Cardinal is laying his plans already for the future. As regards the Council the general opinion in France is that Count Daru has "put his foot in it" by his interference. All, except the Gallican clergy in France, and a few stray scattered little whence, but seven hundred feeble old men chose to call their coughing chief a God or not. But never were French people less disposed to be of similar opinion, or to suppose the tottering old man infallible. They judge him to be fallible, and unfortunately is fallible. All the world are inconvenienced by these papal franc-pieces which are only accepted at a discount of a penny. *Apropos* to this is told a story of two Normans celebrated in France as the most cautious and shrewd of all provincials, who arrived this week in the Capital. On leaving their Lazare station one of them espied something white in the gutter—"What is it?" inquired his companion—"Why, a two-franc piece, replied the other stooping down—"Is it Pope's money?"—"So it is"—"Then leave it there as we shall lose four *sous* if we take it." You see how apt cunning men are to overreach themselves. Our little Prince Imperial was fourteen on Wednesday. He is reminded of him by coins. His head is to be put in conjunction with that of his august father on future ones. "Then," says some one, "we shall get two Napoleons for twenty *sous*." A holiday was given in honour of the anniversary to all the school boys in Paris. A little fellow, going back to school the day following, overheard a woman say—"What a pity that the poor Emperor has not more children." The Queen and King-consort of Spain have made up their difference, or at least have left it to arbitration. It was done by direct "order" of Napoleon III. It reminds one almost of his great Uncle who once sent an imperative order to Laplace to believe in God within twenty-four hours. Imperative orders do not always succeed. Poor Mr. Cardwell, for instance (to cross the Channel for Gossip), has not been able by a stroke of his pen to abolish Cornets and extinguish Ensigns. Our English War Minister is a gentleman of the blandest manners, and fitted by nature to be an excellent clerk, has by sailing smoothly with the current earned the reputation of a practical statesman. The gentlemen at the Horse Guards, headed by the half-laughing, half irritated Duke, have given the Minister rope enough, and he has nearly exactly hanged himself with it he has pretty well entangled himself. The idea of a Minister, speaking of a branch of his own department and of a subject pretty well known to almost every English gentleman, standing up and saying of the purchase system of the army—"It is one of those things which cannot be quoted to prove that "there is a bye-path which leadeth to Paradise even from the very gates of Hell." He was born in 1822, and was educated at Rugby, at the moment when that noble school was at the very zenith of its fame. It has often been said that illustrious schoolmasters, like the great Dr. Butler or Dr. Kennedy, love to lavish their powers upon quick and unusually clever boys, but have little sympathy with pupils who are slow, or unintellectual, or difficult to kindle. There is, naturally, a temptation for sowers of seed to prefer the good ground which bringeth forth fruit, some an hundredfold, some sixtyfold, some thirtyfold." But it was the special merit of Dr. Arnold, that, while he gloried in the good soil which it was his privilege to cultivate, he never omitted to plant the seed, patiently and lovingly, among thorns and upon stony places. The same great master who transfused his spirit into such noble intellects as those of John Conington, Arthur Stanley, and William Bright, was not slow to breathe the breath of spiritual life into less aetherial souls. Other boys have gone forth from Rugby with vastly greater natural and acquired gifts than Henry Dixon; but never did boy go forth into the world, shaped by Arnold's hand, who more truly bore throughout life the impress which he had received from his master. The usual rule of Rugby, which prescribed that boys not in the sixth form should leave the school at the age of eighteen, was relaxed in Dixon's favour. He was allowed to remain until he was nineteen, and the highest point that he reached was the sixth place in "the twenty," the form next below the sixth. There is a famous passage in one of Arnold's letters in which he speaks glowingly of his admiration for those boys with small natural endowments who still go on gallantly persevering and trying their best, although the cheerless path of learning is never sprinkled for them by flowers. "I could stand to these boys," said Dr. Arnold, "hat in hand." Such a boy, by the universal consent of his schoolmates at West Point, was Stonewall Jackson; and such a boy was Henry Dixon. His love of country and of country pursuits was congenial. He had a natural taste for sheep, cattle, and dogs, and for those who had to do with them; but above all objects of nature and art, he adored a thorough-bred horse. When it is added, that, although he loved a race almost as much as Admiral Rous, he never in his life betted a shilling on a race, it will be conceded that he deserves his passing notice at our hands. His books, "Post and Paddock," "Scott and Sebright," "Field and Fern," "Silk and Scarlet," "Saddle and Sirloin," are marvels of patience and elaboration. With a singular eye for character, he traversed England and Scotland, on horseback or by rail, and would pass days and days in collecting sporting anecdotes from such celebrities as Will Goodall, or Tom Sebright, or Snarry, the late Sir Tatton Sykes's stud groom. He loved to pay reverential visits to the graves of famous racehorses and notable hunters, and he was the "Old Mortality" of Spennithorne, or of Sam Chifney, in Hove churchyard, he would "weave thick-coming fancies," and dream of Nutwith "coming for the Leger," between Cotherstone and Prizefighter, and of the King of Newmarket's jockeys, as he averred that he could always pick another head out of a finishing horse by a kick of the spur aimed at the brisket. But it is as a literary craftsman that we wish specially to give him honour. Since the days of Robert Southey, never was there so indefatigable a worker. During his twenty-three years of married life he never took one hour of relaxation or amusement. Not only was he the author of the works which we have enumerated, and of the "Book of the Farm," which is the best farmer's handbook that was ever written, but he was also an unwearied writer for magazines and newspapers. Humble, unostentatious, modest, he had for years in which one of Arnold's soldiers could fight the battle of life—the sweet-smelling savour of an unselfish and unsullied career.—*Daily Telegraph.*

MDLLE. SESSI.

Mdlle. Sessi made her last appearance yesterday night (March 22), in one of those "combined entertainments" which singers think proper to put forward for their benefits. We had two acts of "La Regina di Golconda," and the mad scene in "Lucia di Lammermoor," the opera in which she is to make her *debut* in London next Tuesday, for Mdlle. Sessi, together with a scene from "Fidelio" for Mdlle. Krauss. You will hear Mdlle. Sessi so soon that I need not tell you anything about her. *Du reste*, you will be as much charmed with the natural sweetness of her voice, and with the luxuriance of her famous golden hair, as we Parisians are. As to the hair more bets have been made about its length and genuineness than about any other subject that has agitated Paris society for many months past. "La Regina di Golconda" is one of the many operas that Donizetti wrote in his travelling carriage while posting from one town in which he had just brought out one novelty, to another for which he had promised another. It was scribbled off at the time when Rossini's music was still in vogue, and is written in the same florid style. There is plenty of facile melody in it, and the ear is tickled agreeably from the first piece to the last. But when you leave the theatre you will find that not one theme will have taken possession of your memory. There is a very pretty quartet, and there is also a capital buffo patter song, of course for the bass. It is given to Signor Ciampi, whence, as I believe you hear him in London, you will conclude that it is not well sung. There are very few singers now-a-days, indeed, who can deliver glibly all these Rossinian roulades. But the opera was worth seeing, if only for Mdlle. Sessi's dresses. These were designed by Gustave Doré, and were gorgeous realisations of all that we dreamed in our childhood of the everyday attire of the early Norman kings here became monks, and assisted in the rearing of the stately edifice, which is now only a solemn ruin. Its magnificence is bathed in religious mystery by the deep silence and awful scenery with which it is surrounded. But I had no time to 'linger on my road,' and therefore I most perseveringly pursued my pilgrimage from the ruins and the graves of the monks of the past towards the lands redeemed by our modern monks for the 'New Llanthony Monastery.' The road now became narrow and rocky, sometimes climbing up the mountain side and overhanging the crag-bound river by some hundred feet or so, and then dipping down again well-nigh to the river's level, and crossed by rivulets born among the dark silent mountains which chattered to one another in their own musical dialect of ripplings, mingling their sounds pleasantly with the spring songs of the mavis or the blackbird, as startled by my approach they flew forth from the hedge-row or the thorn-bush by my side. The road was a suitable one for the contemplative or the solitary to pursue his favourite occupation, and I could not help feeling that there is some charm in solitude such as this, for a time, all our own. Now and then up the mountain, nestling like a bird's-nest among the trees, I espied a small cot of some mountaineer breaking the spell of utter lonelinness. But I was not far enough even yet from the valley's mouth to satisfy the monkish cravings for solitude of our modern monks. On I still pursued my way, and it was past one o'clock when I raised my eyes to the left of the wild rough road and saw a really strange sight. Was I dreaming? Had I been spirited away, by some strange timeless hand, back among the mediæval ages of monkish superstition? **There, on my left, hard at work on the mountain side,** were two monks in the black Benedictine habit, with their hoods drawn over their heads. These good brothers were energetically at work laying out the gardens of the new abbey—the foundations of which were being dug by a band of workmen a hundred yards higher up the mountain. These monks, together with a third person, a kind of lay-brother, were then living in a rude hut on the mountain, just beside a clear little stream of delicious water, from which they presently obtained a refreshing draught. I learned that their water had been one of the causes of their health, however, appeared strong and even robust, although they never, by any chance, touch animal food. Soon after my arrival a celebration of the Holy Communion, according to the rites of the Established Church, commenced in the monks' hut, where a temporary altar had been fitted up, by the brothers, for their own private devotions. There were upon this altar a rude wooden cross and some brass candlesticks, without any candles in them, however. I learnt that this absence of luminaries was not created by any special respect for the Pope's Encyclical's judgment in the Machonochie case, but from the fact that the monks possessed no lights of any sort, and were, indeed, obliged to seek their humble pallets nightly, directly the daylight disappeared behind the mountain, after having taken their most frugal supper, and recited their monastic offices of vespers and compline. The communion service over, and the midday Lenten meal dispatched, a procession emerged from the quaint old tumbledown hermitage, in the following order:—First came a monk bearing a large wooden cross, then another with a censer smoking, followed by a clergyman in some 'lace sickra,' much such as I, as a Dissenter like style,' with surplice, gorgeous stole, and birretta; then came the lay brother with a lantern, supplied with a light brought that very day, by Father Ignatius, from Abergavenny—much, as I should suppose, to the monks' delight. Last of all was Father Ignatius in the full black habit of his monastic functions. Arrived at the site fixed for the new abbey the procession halted. Here the workmen and eight or nine sightseers were assembled. Before proceeding to describe the ceremony, the site itself amply deserves—what shall I say?—a more glowing eulogy than I have room or words to bestow upon it, without my reader's dissent—will avoid the location. The new abbey will be about 300 feet above the gliding river Honddu, on the slope of the western hill, with a full view of the magnificent valley of Ewyas to the south, and the grand towering Black Mountains on either side. On the north a bold and beautiful round-backed mountain stood out alone, separating two most lovely valleys, sweeping away to it to the right and left. All was silent, solemn, beautiful, and still. A narrow ravine, verdant with ferns and bushes, through which rushed a mountain stream, formed the south-eastern limit of the site marked out for the new Abbey. The foundation stone of the future west cloister was already nearly finished. The foundation stone was ready for the ceremony, being placed at the base of the first buttress of the west cloister. After some preliminary prayers, Father Ignatius addressed his little audience. He explained to them that the land on which they then stood had been dedicated to God long centuries ago by the piety of our forefathers. That it had belonged to the monks from the 12th to the 16th century, but was then sacrilegiously alienated from the service of religion. They were now inviting the Lord Jesus to take possession of His own property, and to bless the work now about to begin. A building was about to be commenced wherein persons might entirely separate themselves from the world, in order to consecrate themselves to a life of praise, for the glory of God and the benefit of the very world which they had abandoned. God would in His mercy bless all work so undertaken, raising this holy house, and his angels would protect the workmen from accident and harm. He trusted that the monastery might be an especial blessing to the mountain people, and they would at times be permitted to join in the monastic services, but they would always find in the monks, so he hoped, the kind friends and the faithful friends. The special ceremony then began. After a moment's silent prayer, Father Ignatius said, 'O God make speed to save us,' the priest and monks replied, 'O Lord make haste to help us.' Then 'Glory be to the Father' was said. The ancient hymn, 'Antiquis fundamentum,' was then sung, some texts of Scripture chanted, and the Psalms xv., lxxxiv., and lxxxvii, which were singularly appropriate to the event, the locality, and the surrounding circumstances. A few prayers were said for a blessing on the building, the builders, and all who should come to dwell within the convent, and the ceremony was completed by the swinging of the incense round the foundation stone three times, and the sprinkling of it with holy water. The priest laid his hands upon the stone, as did Father Ignatius, while a solemn benediction was pronounced. A benediction had been cut in the stone by the masons, for which Father Ignatius dropped a small medal which had been previously blessed by the abbot of the Great Benedictine Monastery of Monte Casino, in Italy, and sent with several others to the English monks. The hole was then filled up, and the stone was laid and covered with cement by Father Ignatius, to whom the foreman of the works presented a trowel. Before the foundation stone was built upon, a great number of chips were taken from it, which were to be sent to London, to be purchased by persons who have a 'devotion' for the English Benedictine Order. The workmen were then regaled with some beverage or other, in which, to which their superior's health, and 'good luck' to the new monastery. The small band of sightseers now dispersed, and the ground was left to the occupation of the workmen alone. It is said that the building will be sufficiently advanced by next June to provide accommodation for the brethren. The monks are now soliciting alms for the building of the choir of the convent church. When the monastery itself and the church are completed, a home for aged clergymen is to be commenced, which will be placed under the charge of the Benedictines."—*Standard*, March 26.

The second romance by General Garibaldi has been published at Milan, and called "Cantoni; or, the Volunteer."

It is announced that a new poem by George Eliot, entitled "The Legend of Jubal," will shortly be contributed to *Macmillan's Magazine*. Mr. Anthony Trollope also is about to commence a new story in that journal, called "Sir Henry Hotspur of Humblethwaite."

The death of Countess Blucher (*née* Miss Dallas), of which the news reached Windsor yesterday morning, has caused the Queen and Royal Family the deepest sorrow. The Countess was a lady in Her Majesty's truest and most valued friends, and her loss will be irreparable not only to the Queen but also to the Crown Princes of Prussia, to whom the Countess was ever truly devoted. —*Daily Telegraph*, March 31.

We are promised a novelty at the Théatre Francais, which bids fair to be amusing. M. Glais-Bizoin, the notorious Deputy, has sent in a piece in three acts, "Les Amours de Lord Byron," which has been accepted, *a correction*. Let us hope that the legislative dramatist, or dramatic legislator—which is he?—will avoid the "gratting-on qualities," "*Lady Lord Byron*," adopted a short time since by a professor here, while lecturing on English literature, and that he will eschew the shameless calumnies propagated by Mrs. Stowe, under shelter of the "Lady Lord's" reputations. Will the author be courageous enough to resist a temptation? A poet Milord who abandons his wife to live in incest with his sister!—the subject is piquant enough to make any French dramatist's mouth water.—*Paris Letter.*

HENRY DIXON.

On Wednesday last (March 16) there passed away a gentle—noble soul. It will surprise some people, and perhaps, shock others, to find that we can thus speak of a man who thought that earth contained no such spectacle as that of two thoroughbred racehorses, locked together, "head for head and stride for stride," and struggling homeward to the goal. In the *cause célèbre* of Saurin v. Starr, Sir John Coleridge produced a thrill such as few advocates have ever awakened by his quotation of the famous words from Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress": "There is a bye-path which leadeth to Hell even from the very gates of Paradise." The life and character of Henry Dixon might be quoted to prove that "there is a bye-path which leadeth to Paradise even from the very gates of Hell." He was born in 1822, and was educated at Rugby, at the moment when that noble school was at the very zenith of its fame. It has often been said that illustrious schoolmasters, like the great Dr. Butler or Dr. Kennedy, love to lavish their powers upon quick and unusually clever boys, but have little sympathy with pupils who are slow, or unintellectual, or difficult to kindle. There is, naturally, a temptation for sowers of seed to prefer the good ground which bringeth forth fruit, some an hundredfold, some sixtyfold, some thirtyfold." But it was the special merit of Dr. Arnold, that, while he gloried in the good soil which it was his privilege to cultivate, he never omitted to plant the seed, patiently and lovingly, among thorns and upon stony places. The same great master who transfused his spirit into such noble intellects as those of John Conington, Arthur Stanley, and William Bright, was not slow to breathe the breath of spiritual life into less aetherial souls. Other boys have gone forth from Rugby with vastly greater natural and acquired gifts than Henry Dixon; but never did boy go forth into the world, shaped by Arnold's hand, who more truly bore throughout life the impress which he had received from his master. The usual rule of Rugby, which prescribed that boys not in the sixth form should leave the school at the age of eighteen, was relaxed in Dixon's favour. He was allowed

HANDY-CAPPING.

(*Punch*, March 26.)

MISS DENSE presents her compliments to *Mr. Punch*, and begs to offer to his notice a few reflections on a subject which has long caused her much painful perplexity.

I never could imagine what business men could possibly have with handy-capping, or, indeed, with any other branch of millinery. *That* seems to be woman's peculiar province—her artistic mission; for are we not Nature's Cabinet Ministers? and does not the Crown—please pardon a little pun—naturally look to us for its supplies?

Handy-capping (a most nonsensical term, but graphic certainly, to some extent) as I understand it, is the art of arranging head-dresses generally, and the softly-toned caps of hopeful widows, &c., in particular, so as to captivate gentlemen of *Mr. Punch's* (middle) age and natural susceptibility. We know, by sad observation, that many members of our circle are often left behind on the platform of Celibacy by the ordinary trains running daily to the terminus of Bliss. These forlorn ones after 35-0 anxiously look to handy-capping as an expressengine to transport them along an incline the gradients of which are sometimes very severe. As a practical engineer justly observes, Love is a locomotive that never did run smooth. But I apprehend that I am digressing. To conclude.

As fish are caught by paste, so are bachelors, if it be in the shape of a brilliant. But handy-capping is less expensive, and sometimes equally successful; and many charming couples, of some experience in life, owe their present felicity entirely to the ingenious manipulation of a few yards of Honiton lace.

P. S. My cousin Richard, looking over my shoulder (how he came in unobserved I can't imagine), tells me, rather curtly, that I am writing nonsense. He explains handy-capping in scientific phraseology, as having relation to the acknowledged principle of "weight for age." In illustration, he observed that a lady of fifty would, by the rules of handy-capping, be expected to carry with her to the Hymeneal goal 3,000 pounds (sterling); one of thirty-five a lump sum (I am quoting Richard *verbatim*) of 3,500 pounds (sterling); one of forty a ditto of 4,000 pounds (sterling): and—and so on. He concluded his discourse in these words:—"Euphemia, you had better accept Dr. Dibslove's offer without further hesitation. You are now twenty-eight, and you have 2,800 pounds (East India 5 per Cents). In two years' time you will be expected to make it up to 3,000—that is, if the Doctor understands handy-capping as most D. C. L.'s do."

Is that really what men mean by handy-capping, *Mr. Punch*?

A CHINESE EXECUTION.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Le Soir* gives the following curious account of an execution at Pekin:—

The place where capital punishment is inflicted is situated outside the walls of the Tartar town, in the Chinese town. The mandarins were appointed for nine o'clock; I arrived at the hour named. There were in the enclosure a number of inferior mandarins with copper buttons, who, acting as police, struck with their bamboos those who did not get quickly enough out of the way of the high officials, who retired to their inclosures forbidden to them. We waited a good hour at least, for the Emperor's permission to execute the criminals had not yet arrived. The condemned, twelve in number, were shut up in a sort of hut made of mats, which hid them from the curious gaze of the crowd. From time to time a song or an imprecation was heard from this sort of cage, but not a complaint or lament. At a little distance stood another hut open in front, which the mandarins whose duty it was to preside at the execution were to occupy. A long table covered with a red cloth was in the middle. Behind this table were three large arm-chairs; in these the three highest officials were to sit. The place of execution was about sixty yards from this sort of tribunal, in the direction diametrically opposite to the spot where the criminals were confined in such a manner that these, when going to execution, must needs pass before their judges. The attendants were beginning to be impatient when cries of "la! la!" were heard, which were repeated on all sides. The Emperor's permission had indeed come. It was enclosed in a yellow box respectfully carried by a mounted messenger, whose horse was led by a man on foot. It was about half-past ten. The Chinese police showed redoubled zeal, blows fell like hail, and made the crowd give way on either side to allow the bearer of the Imperial edict to pass. All the mandarins took their places under the species of dais which I have mentioned; all eyes were turned towards the matted hut from which the condemned were to come forth. The blows of the mandarins with copper buttons had made a lane which wound among the crowd of heads. This lane began at the place where the condemned were shut in, passed before the mandarins, and ended at the place of execution. All at once a shudder ran through the crowd. The first of the condemned appeared. He was pushed on by three or four men; his hands were tied behind his back. The unhappy man was exceedingly pale; his worn face bore traces of the sufferings endured in one or two years of imprisonment. A sort of placard was fastened above his head on which his name and his crime were inscribed. He was led before the mandarins and thrown on his knees. The president of the tribunal called him by his name, and said, "Chen pou cheu" (yes or no). The condemned replied, "Cheu (yes). His sentence was then read to him, and the guards dragged him to the spot where the executioner awaited him. On the way there the upper part of his clothing was torn off. Then a man passed a rope into his mouth, brought it under the chin, made a knot, brought the two ends back behind the head, crossing them, passed them over the eyes, which were thus closed, then rolled the two ends round the tail of hair, so that all the head was wrapped in cords. This done he was again thrown on his knees; a man seized him by the shoulder and pulled him forcibly towards him; another took the rope fastened to the head, and pulled that vigorously; the executioner then advanced, armed with a sword about a yard long, with an excessively thick and heavy blade. He held this weapon with both hands, and at one blow separated the head from the body. The assistants standing round cried out, "Chao tchi!" (the head of the rebel). The dull reverberation of the sword as it fell whistling through the air and the shout of the assistants formed the most awful and indescribable combination of sounds. After "Monsieur de Pekin," the most important part played at a Chinese execution is that of the individual who holds the head with the rope, for at the moment when the sword falls he gives a violent shock which greatly helps to separate the head from the body. The execution over, an assistant took up the head, freed it from the ropes which surrounded it, and ran towards the mandarins, knelt on one knee, and, raising the head, cried out, "Chao tchi fao" (the rebel's head is cut off). Another culprit was then brought and executed by the side of the first. Six were decapitated and six strangled. Strangulation is considered less infamous than decapitation, because, according to Chinese ideas, there is no future life for those who do not arrive in the other world with their heads on. While the execution was going on the crowd was profoundly silent—not a cry was heard, still less a laugh.

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 33 old Bond Street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Earrings, Lockets, Studs, &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

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The numerous imitations of my Eau de Cologne (the only genuine) which are constantly offered, induce me to bring to the notice of the public that all bottles containing my manufacture have affixed to them my trade mark, the same being a white label bearing in black the seal and signature of my firm, as under

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JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

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JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 20th April 1870.

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TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE PURIFICATION OF THE WATER EMPLOYED, WHEREBY THE SUPERIORITY OF THE COMPANY'S PREPARATIONS IS MAINTAINED.

SODA WATER AND POTASH WATER.

TONIC OR QUININE WATER.—The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating water testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the public.

SELTZER WATER, from an analysis of the German Spa Waters.

LEMONADE AND GINGERADE.

AERATED WATERS FOR MEDICINAL USE.

PURE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER, 15 grs. (Liq. Sodæ Effervescens P.B.)

POTASH, 15 grs. (Liq. Potassæ Effervescens P.B.)

CITRATE OF POTASH, 30 grs.

AMMONIA, 10 grs.

LITHIA, 5 grs. (Liq. Lithiæ Effervescens P.B.)

LITHIA POTASH.

LITHIA AMMONIA, &c.

N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, to ensure the liquid covering the Corks, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY (FORT & BYCULLA,) & POONA.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Compositions for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Case.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Hoop Iron.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets,

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

WANTED.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS and Passengers arriving Bombay can be accommodated with First Class BOARD and LODGING at Rs. 4 per day, five minutes walk from the Fort.

Permanent Boarders at a reduced rate.

Quarters good and healthy, commanding a view of Back Bay, Harbour and Esplanade. Address "Gazette" Office, Fort, No. 44.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG & Co., Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for syment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP and Sir CHARLES SARGENT in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY

VERSUS

THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description.

ILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and Delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the

FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

No. 5 Apollo Street.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

MESSRS. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

MESSRS. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MESSRS. JEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness ma